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SPEECH OF

Hon. Samuel S. Cox, ON MISCEGENATION AND SLAVERY:

Delivered in the House of Congress on Wednes-day, February 17th, 1864. The Bill, To establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, being under consideration.

Mr. Cox had the floor and proceeded to speak. He first discussed some constitutional points that enter into the question, and then continued as follows:

"But," its is urged, "something must be done for the poor blacks. They are perishing by thousands. We must look the great fact of anti-slavery and its millions of enfranchised victims in the face and legislate for their relief." Such is the appeal to our kindlier natures. Something should be done. The humanity which so long pitied the kindlier natures. Something should be done. The humanity which so long pitied the plumage should not forget the dying bird. But what can be done without violating the Constitution of the United States, or with-Constitution of the United States, or without intrenching upon a domain never granted by the States or the people in their written charter of powers? What can be done? Oh! ye, honey-tongued humanitarians of New England, with your coffers filled from the rough hand of western toll, the beaded sweat of whose industry by the subtle alchemy of your inventive genius is transmuted into the jewels of your parvenu and shoddy plendor, with your dividends rising higher and higher like waves under this storm of war, I would beseech you to go into the camps of the contrabands, as the gentleman described them, who are starving and pining for their old homes, and lift them out of the mire into which your improvident and premature schemes have dragged them, pour the oil of healing into their wounds, and save a few of them at least from the doom of extirpation. Here is a fitting and legal opportunity for the ex-

least from the doom of extirpation. Here is a fitting and legal opportunity for the exercise of a gracious humanity. I rejoice to know that many good men, even from New England, have embraced it.

But the gentleman urges this legislation, because if it be not passed, the President's proclamation will be made "a living lie."—He thinks that "neither the considerate judgment of mankind nor the gracious favor of God can be invoked upon the President's act of freedom, unless the law shall ident's act of freedom, unless the law shall protect the freedom which the sword has declared." Not merely has the President's proclamation been made a living lie, but the thousands of corpses daily hurried out of the contraband hovels and tents along the Mississippi property. Mississippi prove it to have been a deadly lie. Neither the judgment of man nor the favor of God can be invoked without mock-

ery upon a fanatical project so fraught with misery to the weak and wholesale slaughter to its deluded victims! But we are warned to look the great fact in the face that millions unfit for freedom are yet to become free. I know, Mr. Speaker, that we cannot change the fact by closing our eyes. It is true. The revolution rolls on. No effort on the part of the Democracy to achieve a peace through concil-iation will now be listened to. The spirit of those in power is the spirit of extermination. The war with its revolutions goes on, and slavery as a political if not as a so-cial institution may fall under its crushing car. It may be that all of the four million slaves will be thrown, like the one hundred

staves will be thrown, like the one hundred thousand already freed, upon the frigid charities of the world. But, sir, if slavery be doomed, so, alas! is the slave. No scheme like this bill can save him. The Indian re-serves, treaties, bounties, and agencies did not and does not save the red man. No Covernment farming system, no charitable ent farming system, no charit black scheme, can wash out the color of the negro, change his inferior nature, or save him from his inevitable fate. The irrepressible conflict is not between slavery and freedom, but between black and white; and, as De Tocqueville prophesied, the black will

Do gentlemen on the other side rely upon the new system, called by the transcendent-FURS! al Abolitionists "Miscegenation," to save the black? This is but another name for amalgamation; but it will not save the negro.—
True, Wendell Phillips says it is "God's own method of crushing out the hatred of race, and of civilizing and elevating the world," and Theodore Tilton, the editor of the Independent (a paper publishing the laws of the United States by authority), holds that hereafter the "negro will lose his typical blackness and be found clad in white meu's skins." But, sir, no system so repugnant to the nature of our race—and to overship. the nature of our race-and to organize which doubtless the next Congress of Progressives, and perhaps the gentleman from Massachusetts, will practically provide—

Mr. Eliot-I have no doubt that my

Mr. Eliot—I have no doubt that my friend understands all about it.

Mr. Cox—I understand all about it, for I have the doctrines laid down in circulars, pamphlets, and books published by your anti-slavery people. But it was not my intention to discuss it now and upon this bill.

Mr. Price—If all the blacks are crushed out, how is amalgamation to ruin the coun-

Mr. Cox-They will all run, according to the new gospel of abolition, into the white people, on that side of the House. [Laugh-

Mr. Eliot—Is that what the gentleman is Mr. Cox-No, sir; for I do not believe that Mr. Cox—No, sir; for I do not believe that the doctrine of miscegenation, or the amalgamation of the white and black, now strenuously urged by the Abolition leaders, will save the negro. It will destroy him utterly. The physiologist will tell the gentleman that the mulatto does not live; he does not recreate his kind; he is a mon-

ster.
Such hybrid races, by a law of Providence, scarcely survive beyond one generation. I promise the gentleman at some future and appropriate time, when better prepared to develope that idea of miscegenation as now heralded by the Abolitionists, who are in the van of the Republican movement.

Mr. Eliot-I hope that the gentleman will Mr. Cox-If such be the desire of the

Mr. Cox—If such be the desire of the gentleman I will attempt it, though reluctantly; for my materials, like the doctrine, are a little "mixed."

But since I am challenged to exhibit this doctrine of the Abolitionists—called after some Greek words—miscegenation—to mingle and generate—I call your attention first to a circular I hold in my hand. It was circulated at the Cooper Institute the other might, when a female who, in the presence of the President, Vice President, and you, Mr. Speaker, and your associates in this Hall, made the same saucy speech for abolition which she addressed to the people of New York. It begins with the following significant quotation from Shakspeare:

So wized in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world. This was a man!

(Laughter.)

Miscegenation: the Theory of the Blending of the Races, applied to the American White Man and Negro. Among the subjects treated of are

chter.]
ation: the Theory of the Blending of the lied to the American White Man and Noing the subjects treated of are extere of Unpoassian and African Blood a American Progress. (Laughter.)
the American may become Comely.—

to Tree Man a Miscegen-The Sphynx Riddle 4. The Irish and Negro first to Commingle.

COLU MBUS, OHIO, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUA RY 23, 1864.

If gentlemen doubt the anthenticity of this new movement let them go to the office of publication, 113 Nassau street, New York, and purchase. The movement is an advance upon the doctrine of the gentlemen opposite, but they will soon work up to it. The more philosophical and apostolic of the Abolition fraternity have fully decided upon the adoption of this amalgamation platform. I am informed that the doctrines are already indorsed by such lights as Parker Fillsbury, Lucretia Mott, Albert Brisbane, William Wells Brown, Dr. McCune Smith, (half and half—misceyen.) Angelina Grinke, Theodore D. Weld and wife, and others,

But these are inferior lights compared with others I shall quote. When I name Theodore Tilton, an editor of the Government paper in Brooklyn called the Independent, when I recall the fact that the polished apostle of Abolition, Wendell Phillips, whose golden-lipped eloquence can make miscegenation as attractive to the ear as if is to the other senses; when I quote from the New York Tribune, the center and circumference of the Abolition movement, and Mrs. Stowe, whose writings have almost redeemed by their genius the hate and discord which they aided to create; when I shall have done all this, I am sure the Progressives on the other side will begin to prick up their cars and study the new science of miscegenation with a view to its practical realization by a bureau. [Laughter.]

First heart hat estimany of Wendell Phills.

First heart hat estimany of Wendell Phills. miscegenation with a view to its practical realization by a bureau. [Laughter, First hear the testimony of Wendell Phil-

lips. He says:

Now I am going to say something that I know will make the Now York Herald use its small capitals and notes of admiration, and yet no well-informed man this side of China but believes it in the very core of his heart. That is, "amalgamation"—a word that the northern apologist for slavery has always used so glibly, but which you never heard from a southerner. Amalgamation! Remember this, the youngest of you: that on the 4th day of July, 1893, you heard a man say, that in the light of all history, in virtue of every page he ever read, he was an amalgamationist to the utmost extent. I have no hope for the future, as this country has no past, and Europe has no past but in that sublime mingling of races which is God's own method of civilizing and elevating the world. God, by the events of his providence, is crushing out the hatred of race which has crippled this country until to-day.

I put it to gentlemen on the other side, Are you responsible for him? Ah! you re-ceived him, how ardently in this city and Capitol last year!
Mr. Eliot—To whom does the gentleman

Mr. Cox—Wendell Phillips. The Senate doors flew open for him; the Vice President of the United States welcomed him; Sena-tors flocked around him; Representatives cheered his disunion utterances at the Smithsonian: and you will follow him wherever he leads. He is a practical amalgamationist, and he is leading and will lead you up to the platform on which you will finally stand. You may seem coy and reluctant now, but so you were about the political equality of the negro a year ago; so you were about abolishing slavery in the States two years ago. Now you are in the millen-nial glory of abolition. So it will be here-after with amalgamation!

Here is what Theodore Tilton, editor of

the Independent, says in the circular to which I have referred:

Have you not seer with your own eyes—no man can have escaped it—that the black race in this country is losing its typical blackness? The Indian is dying out; the negro is only changing colert. Men who, by and by, shall ask for the Indians, will be pointed to their graves: "There lie their ashes." Men who, by and by, shall ask for the negroes, will be told. "There they go, elad in whitemen's skins." A hundred years ago a mulatto was a curiosity; now the mulattoes are half a million. You can yourself predict the future.

Mr. Eliot—The gentleman will permit me to say that surely all this was under a state is place

ard of January 30 says:

This pamphlet comes directly and fearlessly to the advocacy of an idea of which the American people are more afraid than any other. Assuredly God's laws will fulfill and vindicate themselves. It is in the highest degree improbable that He has placed a natural repugnance between any two families of Hischildren. If He has done so, that decree will execute itself, and these two will never seek intimate companionship together. If, on the contrary, He has made no such barrier, no such one is needful or desirable, and every attempt to restrain these parties from exercising their patural choice is in contravention of His will, and is an unjust exercise of power. The future must decide how far black and white are disposed to seek each other in marriage. The probability is that there will be a progressive intermingling, and that the nation will be benefitted by it.

January 23, which discusses this subject from the purely African stand-point:

from the purely African stand-point:

The author of the pamphlet before us advances beyond these lights of the days gone by. What they deemed a remote and undesirable probability he regards as a present and pressing necessity; what they deemed to be an evil to be legislated against he regards as a blessing which should be hastened by all the legislative and political organizations in the land! The word, may the deed, miscepenation, the same in substance with the word amalgamation, the terror of our abolition friends twenty years ago, and of many of them to-day—miscegenation which means intermarriages between whites and blacks—"miscegenation," which means the absolute practical brotherhood and social intermingling of blacks and whites, he would have inscribed on the banner of the Ropublican party, and held up as the watchword of the next Presidential platform!

We take a deep interest in the dectrine shadowed forth, that to improve a given race of men. It is too late to begin with infant and Sunday schooling: at birth they have the bent of their parents, which was may slightly alter, but cannot radically change. The education and improvement should begin with the marriage of parties who, instead of strong resemblances, should have contrasts which are complementary each of the other. It is disgraceful to our modern civilization that we have societies for improving the breed of sheep, horses and pigs, while the numan race is left to grow up without scientific culture.

The editor of the Anglo-African confesses that he is a little staggered in his theories by what he calls the evident deterioration of the mixed bloods of Central America. but he finds the solution of the difficulty in the fact that the races there mixed, Indian and Spanish, are not complementary of each other. This, to my observation, Mr. Speaker, is as absurd as it is untrue. But I am not now arguing the reasonableness of this doctrine of mixed races. I only propose to show what it is, and whither it is tending.

The New York Tribune, the great organ of the dominant party, is not so frank as the Anglo-African, but its exposition of "miscegenation" is one of the signs which point to the Republican solution of our African troubles by the amalgamation of the races. In indorsing the doctrine of this pamphlet, Mr. Greeley holds that—

No statesman in his senses cares to put morsels of but he finds the solution of the difficulty in

No statesman in his senses cares to put morsels of cuticle under a microscope before he determines upon the prudence of a particular policy. Dicersity of races is the condition precedent in America, and their assimilation is the Problem. High skulls broad skulls, long skulls, black hair, red hair, yellow hair, straight laws or prominent laws, white skins lack skins, copper skins, or olive skins, Caucassiane Ethiopians, Mongolian, Americans, or Malays, with

To "assimilate these various races" is the price 25 cents, maker of the which Mr. Grealey approaches. We nov261863 dowly

TELEGRAPHIC

The anthor finds an emblem of his outcess in the blending of many to make the one new race, in the crowning of the dome above this Capital with the bronze statue of Liberty! It is neither black nor white, but the intermediate miscegen, typifying the exquisite composite race which is to arise out of this war for Abolition, and whose destiny it is to rule the continent! Well destiny it is to rule the continent! Well might the correspondent of the New York Trigune, in describing the lifting of the uncouth masses, and bolting them together joint by joint, till they blended into the majestic "Freedom" which lifts her head in the blue sky above us, regard the scene as prophetic of the time when the reconstructed symbol of freedom in America shall be a symbol of freedom in America shall be a colored goddess of liberty! But to the pamphlet itself. Here we have it, Mr. Speaker. This new evangel for the redemption of the black and white, upon its introductory page begins as follows:

The word is spoken at last. It is miscegenation—the blending of the various races of men—the practical recognition of the spretcherhood of all the children of the common Father. (Laughter.)

Just what our miscegenetic Chaplain prays for here almost every morning; and you all voted for him, even some or my friends from the border States. The "introduction" pro-

While the sublime inspirations of Christianity have taught this doctrine, Christians so-called have ignored it in denying social equality to the colored man; while democracy is founded upon the idea that all men are equal, Democrats have shrunk from the logic of their own creed, and refused to fraternize with the people of all nations; while science has demonstrated that the intermarriage of diverse races is indispensable to a progressive humanity, its votaries, in this country at least, have never had the courage to apply that rule to the relations of the white and colored races. But Christianity, democracy, and science, are stronger than the timidity, prejudice, and pride of short-sighted men; and they teach that a people, to become great, must become composite. This involves what is vulgarly known as amalgamation flaughter!, and those who dread that name, and the thought and fact it implies, are warned against reading these pages.

There are some remarkable things thrown

There are some remarkable things thrown out in this pamphlet, which should be examined by gentlemen upon the other side.

The author discusses the effect of temperature on color. Quoting from a German naturalist, he holds—

Mr. Eliot—The gentleman will permit me to say that surely all this was under a state of slavery.

Mr. Cox—I will show the gentleman dimercetly that his friends and leaders propose rectly that his friends and leaders propose to continue it in a state of freedom. It will be the freest kind of license.

Mr. Eliot—The gentleman will allow me to suggest whether the difficulty he labors under is not that the Democratic party is afraid the Republicans will get ahead of them.

Mr. Cox—I am not afraid of anything of the kind while white people remain upon which we can center our affections and philanthropy. You can take the whole monopoly of "miscegenation." We abhor and detest it. The circular referred to has other indorsements, which I quote before I reach that Warwick of Republicanism, Horace Greeley. The Anti-Slavery Standard of January 30 says:

This pamphlet comes directly and fearlessly to the advocacy of an idea of which the American people are more afraid than any other. Assuredly God's in the standard of the whole before I reach that Warwick of Republicanism, Horace Greeley. The Anti-Slavery Standard of January 30 says:

This pamphlet comes directly and fearlessly to the advocacy of an idea of which the American people are more afraid than any other. Assuredly God's in the scar iskin, which has been compared to a fine varnish lightly extended over the colored the warnish lightly extended over the colored of skin, belonging to a very fair person. You perceive over the tree white skin a membrane of alighty brownish tint, and over that, again, but quite distinct from it, a transparent membrane. In other distinct from it, a transparent memb

That is an argument to show that we all black and white, start off in the race of life nearly of the same color, and that we ought to come to it again, by the processes of-miscegenation! The author, in his second chapter, devote

many pages to considering the superiority of mixed races. Without combating his facts or deductions, let me quote this grand conclusion:

The King of Denmark had left Schleswig and arrived at Londerberg.

The loss of the Austrians in the storming of Kage is stated at four hundred, including conclusion:

Whatever of power and vitality there is in the American race is derived, not from its Anglo-Saxon progenitors, but from all the different nationalities which go to make up this people. All that is needed to make up this people.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, here inter-

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, here interrupted Mr. Cox.
Mr. Cox—My friend ought not to be so
sensitive. These developments will not hurt
him. He does not belong to the miseegenists yet; and if he will stand by Gen. Grant
and the white constitution—physical and
political—he will not "mix" himself in this
rection. Lagain quote: natter. I again quote:

matter. I again quote;

It is clear that no race can long endure without a comminging of its blood with that of other races.—
The condition of all human progress is miscepenation. [Langhter.] The Angle-Saxon should learn this in time for his own salvation. If we will not heed the demands of justice, let us at least respect the law of self-preservation. Providence has kindly placed on the American soil, for his own wise purposes, four million colored people. They are our brothers, our sisters. [Laughter.] By mingling with them we become powerful, prosperous, and progressive; by refusing to do so we become feeble, unhealthy, narrow-minded, unfit for the nobler offices of freedom, and certain of early decay. [Laughter.]

I call the special attention of my friend

I call the special attention of my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. Eliot] to these points, with a view to their incorparation in his burcau for freedmen and freed women. All your efforts will be vain, and you will not be able to maintain a healthy vitality, if you do not mix your whites very freely neficiaries. with your black be

[Conclusion to-morrow.1



DR. G. A KNAPP. OCULIST,

(Formerly of Buffalo,) EXCLUSIVELY TREATS DISEASES OF THE Care, Deafness, and inserts Artificial Eyes, with out pain, that sweet like the natural eyes, at No. 29 South High Street, Columbus, O. Office hours from the Action of the Columbus, O.

o'closk. 8.—Dr. Knapp's Book on the Eye and Ear 25 cents, malled free of postage, to any ladividual cas a majady of either of these organs.

Sunday Night's Dispatches.

Additional News by the Africa.

Russell in reply explained the Dano-German difficulty, and showed that Engnever having given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark.

Earl Grey condemned the bombardment of Kagosima, and thought Denmark had

en encouraged to look for assistance from

In the House of Commons, D'Israeli spoke,

assailing the foreign policy of the Govern-

Palmerston replied, vigorously defending the course of Russell. Gladstone explained thereon the promise

of England to stand by Denmark was given under circumstances different from those which control the present war.

The Queen's speech is said to have caused the most bitter disappointment in Denmark

Lord G. Manners expressed the hope that the Government would lose no opportunity in giving friendly advice to the American

belligerents, with a view of ending the

of Schleswig and Holstein.
The London Times says the British Gov-

have entered is other than useless carnage

Von Gablenz in person, with the vanguard

Another account asserts that the German

loss was very great.

The attack was continued on the 4th with

out making much impression on the Danish

or kage is stated at four innared, including many officers. A false guide conducted the Prussians against the Austrians, and they fired upon each other. The Danes had altogether about one thousand hors de combat and ill from inclement weather. The loss of the Austrians at latest date was three

hundred officers and five hundred and nine

It is asserted that the Danes have sen

and drooping.

Breadstuffs are dull and tend downward.

Flour is steady but dull.

Wheat tends downward and is partially 2d @4d lower since Tuesday. Sales of red western at 8s 3d@9s 2d; red southern at 9s

Corn flat and 6d lower. Sales of mixed

at 30s@30s 6d. Provisious—Beef steady. Pork firm and Is higher for eastern. Bacon quiet and tends

downward.

Petroleum is easier. Sales of refined at 1s 10d@ls 10 %d, and crude at £17@17 6s.

LONDON—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Sngar dull and 6d@Is lower, but close

Important Captures.

Beath of an Ex-Congress

firmer. Coffee firm and steady.

are considerable.

England.

mark.

NO. 205.

From Newborn-Magrader's Force. New York, Feb. 21.—The Times' New-bern letter of the 13th reports the final re-treat of the rebel forces.

A Passcayalo (Texas) letter to the Herald

REPORTED EXPRESSLY for the STATESMAN A Passcavalo (Texas) letter to the Herald states that deserters report Magruder's force at thirty thousand. Caney Creek is occupied by five thousand men, with several heavy guns, and twenty thousand men can be concentrated there in two days. The rebels have two picket posts, eight and fifteen miles in advance of Caney, to give them time for preparation in case of our For last Night's Dispatches see 3d page them time for preparation in case of our advance. GREAT BRITAIN.—An address in reply to the Queen's speech was adopted in both Houses of Parliament without amend-

In the House of Lords Earl Derby reviewed at length the foreign policy of the Government, contending that it was injurious and humiliating to England. The rejection of the Emperor Napoleon's proposel for a European Company of the Emperor Napoleon's proposel for the Emperor Napoleon's proposel for the Emperor Napoleon's proposel for the Emperor Napoleon's propose

viewed at length the foreign policy of the Government, contending that it was injurious and humiliating to England. The rejection of the Emperor Napoleon's proposel for a European Congress, and of his invitation to recognize the Government of the Confederate States, together with fruitless negotiations with Russia, relating to Poland, and the interference in the Dano-German difficulty, were severally referred to, and although he did not oppose the address he severely censured Russell's foreign policy.

Russell in reply explained the Dano-German difficulty, and showed that Eng-

Morning and woon Dispatches.

Washington Items.

New York, Feb. 22.—A special to the Times from Washington 21st, says: Deserters continue to come daily, particularly from Louisiana regiments. Nearly the whole of the 14th and 15th Louisiana have

deserted during the last week.

The Tribune's special from Washington 21st, says: The Virginia State Convention reassembles on the 22d. There is no doubt the State will be declared free. On the subject of the status of rebels who had laid down their search of the status of rebels who had laid down their arms, there is a difference of opinion. A proposition that they be de-barred from the rights of citizens for five

years has been favorably regarded.

It is known that forty-three of the one hundred and nine escaped Union officers have arrived safely. Twenty-five are recaptured, leaving forty-one to be accounted

bloody contest.
It is stated that the Alexandria case will The Herald's special from Washington be taken before the House of Lords, what-21st, says: A prominent citizen of Virgin-ia, recently arrived here from Richmond. ever the decision may be of the Exchequer Chambers, it being the wish of all parties to have the law in this difficult case settled by says the rebels are preparing to attempt to drive the Army of the Potomac back upon Washington, by demonstrations along the Blue Ridge, and if possible to force a battle near Bull Run. the highest legal authority. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have been discussing the alleged system of nominally transfer-ring American ships to the British flag, and by this evasion of law avoiding the risk of capture. The subject was finally referred

The rebels have almost suspended work on their ironclads. Three are completed at Charleston and two in process of con-Marshal Mangle has issued a proclamation to the Schleswegers saying that the civil commissioners of Austria and Prussia will assume the administration of the Duchy of struction. There is only one ironclad in James river. At Richmond two are nearly completed, but their guns are removed to the fortifications of Charleston. No hopes are entertained by the rebels of making their ironelads available at either port.

Schleswig only, and not, as had been stated, The rebel deserters state that Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry has been disbanded until the 17th of March, in consequence of scarcity of forage, and rebel cavalry corps are being ernment a few days since made to the two German Powers a proposition which de-prived them of every possible ground for hostilities. England offered to guarantee scattered through the country in Lee's real to procure forage until spring.

Fight with Mosby, &c.

the fulfillment of the required conditions, and to embody German principles as to the government of Schleswig-Holsten in the protocal, to be signed by the signers of the treaty of 1862. When, therefore, the troops of the two German Powers passed the Eider. DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, Feb. 21 .-Yesterday Major Cole, with a portion of the of the two German Powers passed the Eider. Ist Maryland cavalry, had a skirmish at those Governments knew that all they had demanded had been conceded and guaranteed by a first rate power, which had been the chief adviser of Denmark and possessed the power of enforcing its own evident. the power of enforcing its own opinion, had five killed and a large number wound ed. When attacked Mosby had just received a commission as Lieut. Colonel and was Can it then be said the war on which they having a jollification.

But with the antagonism between the Dane and German heated by mutual slaughter, we have little hope that moderate counsels Nothing new from Shenandoah valley as regards Early's movements. It is esti-The proceedings on the 3d inst. against Schleswig are reported as follows in an official bulletin from the Prussian headquarters: The Austrian vanguard led by the lines of Kelleswig are reported as follows in an official bulletin from the Prussian headquarters: The Austrian vanguard led by the lines of Kelleswig are reported as follows in an official bulletin from the Prussian headquarters: The Austrian vanguard led by the lines of Kelleswig are reported as follows in an official bulletin from the Prussian headquarters:

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.-Thomas Watson's tobacco factory, Sedgwick street, Brooklyn, was burned on Saturday night. Loss \$75,-000—partially insured.

of the Prussian guards, advanced against Schleswig. At the third charge with the bayonet the Allies repulsed the Danes posted between Lotterf and Guttorf, and stormed Konigsberg and Oberselk. The attacking force captured a rille gun and penetrated onward till beneath the fire of the cannon arming the Donerwerk. The losses are considerable. BUFFALO, Feb. 22 .- Washington's birthday is generally observed here, and in east-The great Central Sanitary Fair opened

here to-day. New YORK, Feb. 22.-The Newbern Times announces that several thousand prisners were taken from Richmond to Georgia

a few days ago.

VOLUNTEERS & CONSCRIPTS!

wishing to increase their income, there is no petter way of doing so at this time, than from the ale of our Watches. THEY ARE WARRANTED AS

"Particularly valuable for efficers in the Army and travelers."—Frank Leslie's, Feb. 21.
"Prettiest, best and cheapest timepieces ever offered."—N. Y. Hustrated News, Jan. 10.
"Very protty and durable Watches for the Army."
—N. Y. Army & Navy Journal (Government organ), It is asserted that the Danes have sent couriers after Russian vessels. Duke Frederick has been proclaimed at Eichenforde and Schwangen in Schleswig. The Austrian Reichsrath had expressed its sympathy for the army in Schleswig and granted an extraordinary credit of 4,600,000 florins. The buoyancy of English funds under the pacific parliamentary debates continues, but yesterday's improvement of one-half per cent, in consols was barely supported to-day. American securities are very flat and drooping. Aug. 20,
"One of the oldest and most reliable houses in bu-siness."—Louisville, Ky., Journal, July 21.

MAGIC TIME OBSERVERS.

Being a Hunting or Open Face or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined, with Patent Self-Winding improvement, a most Pleasing Novelty. One of the pretirest, most convanient, and decidedly cheapest time-piece for general and reliable use ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine is earnt gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate time-piece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of half degen, superbly engraved, per case of half dozen Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, 835.

SILVER WATCHES! First Class Hunting Time-Pieces for accuracy movement, beauty of material, and above all, cheapness in price, these watches must insure universal

An imitation so faultless that it can hardly be detected by the most experienced judges. The material being of two metals, the outer one first quality Sterling Silver, while the inner one is German Silver, it cannot be recognized by outting or heavy engravine, making it, not only in appearance, but in durability, the best resemblance of SOLID STERL-ING SILVER is existence.

The sale of these Watches in the Army is a source of enormous profit, retailing, as they very readilg do, at \$25 and unpwards. Many hundred dollars can be made in a single pay day by any one of ordinary business tact.

New York, Feb. 21.—A Washington dispatch reports the capture of eleven blockade runners on the lower Potomac, with a large amount of valuable goods and a large AT WHOLESALE ONLY! In heavy heat rebel mail.

The Herald's dispatch from West Virginia reports the arrival of a large number of deserters. Lieutenant Snedgrass has been caught and identified as one of the persons engaged in the late robbery on the Baltimore & Ohio road, for which he is to be tried by the United States District Court. gring lines in rebel States! We guarantee the delivery of all Watches, whether they are sen mall or express. I'll BBARD BROS., Sole Importers 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt St., N. Fo febla-detf.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Ex-Representative Bouligny, of Louisiana, died here yesterday. He sternly refused to follow the example of his colleagues and other seconsion members in withdrawing from the House during the 36th Congress, and served the full term for which he was elected. I AM AUTHORIZED BY JOHN S.
him. I can be found at the farm of Samuel Galloway.
on the Johnstown read, or at the once of Halk Ide
4 Company, near the l'enitentiary.